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منظمة
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COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Twelfth Session

Incheon, Republic of Korea , 5-11 April 2017

Any Other Business - CPM-12 side sessions

Agenda item 20

Prepared by the IPPC Secretariat

English only

CPM-12 side sessions will be held on Saturday 8th April 2017 at the Songdo Convensia, Plenary Hall.

The full schedule is presented below.

Series No.	Title	Organizers (s)	Speakers	Time
No.1	Benefits of the IPPC	IPPC Secretariat	Leanne STEWART, Phytosanitary Consultant, IPPC Secretariat Ron CAMPBELL, Executive Director, Mexican Hass Avocado Importers Association Government Relations, APEAM A.C. Luca TASCIOTTI, Lecturer in Economics, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) Elissaios POPYRAKIS, Senior Lecturer in Development Economics, International Institute of Social Studies (ISS), Erasmus University of Rotterdam	10:00 am – 11:00 am
No.2	IPPC in Asia	Korea and APPPC	Kyu-Ock YIM, Senior Researcher, Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency/ MAFRA, Republic of Korea Yongfan PIAO, Executive Secretary, APPPC	11:00 am – 12:00 pm
No.3	Trade facilitation and ePhyto	IPPC Secretariat	Theresa MORISSEY, World Bank Shane SELA, IPPC Secretariat	12:00 pm – 1:00 pm
Lunch offered by QIA 1:00-2:00 pm				
No.4	Facilitation of international trade and safeguarding biodiversity from the outspread pathways	CBD Secretariat	Junko SHIMURA, Programme Officer, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity Xavier Riyaz KHAN, Executive Chairman, Biosecurity Authority of Fiji Melanie BATEMAN and Annamalai SIVAPRAGASAM, CABI	2:00-3:00 pm
Coffee break 3:00-3:25				
No.5	The new Plant Health Regime in the European Union	EU	Harry ARIJS, Deputy Head of Unit, European Commission, DG Health and Food Safety, Unit G1 – Plant Health	3:25-4:25 pm

1. Benefits of the IPPC

1. *The benefits of implementing the IPPC*

Since 2011, the Implementation Review Support and System (IRSS) project of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) has focused on reviewing contracting parties' implementation of the Convention, international standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPMs) and recommendations made by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM). This review work has largely focused on understanding contracting parties' implementation challenges, to assist the IPPC Secretariat to prioritize its work programme to enhance implementation. Over this period, contracting parties have come a long way in their improvement of implementation, and to recognize this the IRSS is for the first time undertaking a study to understand these successes: *Analyzing the benefits of implementing the IPPC*.

This study was commissioned by the CPM Bureau, to identify the benefits of implementing the IPPC at the national, regional and global level, while also considering benefits to different industries and sectors relating to plant health. The different aspects that were to be considered were in relation to implementation of the Convention, ISPMs and CPM recommendations, in achieving the IPPC strategic objectives, but also with a particular emphasis on the economic benefits of implementing the IPPC and ISPMs at the national level.

To undertake this study, IPPC Secretariat conducted a meeting of experts from the fields of plant health, trade, international economics and environmental protection to outline the scope of the study, explore options for assessment of implementation benefits and to collect relevant case studies and references. In addition to engaging a target group of experts, the study was discussed by the CPM Bureau and the IPPC Strategic Planning Group (SPG) at their October meetings, the e-Phyto Industry Advisory Group (IAG), the IPPC Standards Committee (SC), the Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations (TC-RPPOs) and the IPPC Capacity Development Committee (CDC).

The outcomes of this study are intended to highlight to the beneficiaries of the IPPC, how implementation of the Convention, ISPMs and CPM recommendations is of value to them. The beneficiaries are considered the IPPC community, at the global, regional and national levels, who are involved in plant health implementation activities. The study will demonstrate benefits using a series of case studies that showcase best practices in plant health through implementation of the IPPC to allow contracting parties to learn from and provide recommendations to be considered at the different IPPC community levels.

2. *Mexican avocado industry*

The Mexican 'Hass' avocado (*Persea Americana*) industry began exporting to the United States of America (USA) in 1993, when a long standing prohibition on the exportation of avocados to the was lifted, allowing exports into the State of Alaska. Following comprehensive pest risk analysis in accordance with ISPM 2: *Framework for pest risk analysis*, trade was later expanded in 1997 from the Michoacán state of Mexico to 19 North-eastern States using a 'systems approach', during winter months.

To expand market access to the US, several pest risk analyses were conducted by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), to gradually permit imports to more states with less restrictive measures. The appropriate selection of the measures to manage regulated pests of concern within the systems approach has proven effective with no target pests intercepted since the start of the export programme. This result is due to the hard work of US and Mexican government officials, Mexican growers, packers and shippers and other participants involved in the export programme. Through several iterations of import rules, exports are now allowed to all US states, including the US territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, from all Mexican states under

a year around systems approach, however a final operational work plan (OWP) is yet to be agreed for all Mexican export states.

Under the current OWP the revised systems approach includes requirements for *orchard certification, trace back labeling, pre-harvest orchard surveys, orchard sanitation, post-harvest safeguards, fruit cutting and inspection at the packinghouse, port-of arrival inspection, and clearance activities*, is required for importation of fresh avocado from all approved areas of Mexico to manage risk of regulated pests of concern. Negotiations continue between the Mexican government and APHIS regarding the pathway pest list and associated measures based on outcomes of the most recent PRA and the best scientific evidence available.

3. *Implementation of ISPM 15: An empirical analysis of how the regulation affects the economy of a group of countries in Africa*

The use of harmonized phytosanitary measures for wood packaging material (WPM) as outlined in ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*) provides guidelines and technical specifications that reduce risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with WPM made from raw wood.

To analyze the regulatory affects that implementation of ISPM 15 has on the economies of a group of countries (Botswana, Cameroon, Kenya and Mozambique), Papayrakis and Tascotti have conducted a study to look at the value of exports and imports in the last 15 years. The study looked at many different aspects and includes multiple objectives:

- Cost/benefit analysis of ISPM 15 implementation using statistical models to identify trade patterns across different sectors;
- Review procedures, legislation and other controls in place for ISPM 15 implementation and associated challenges;
- Evaluate ISPM 15 implementation generated benefits and losses and associated spread of these among stakeholders;
- Raise awareness of ISPM 15 implementation in the participating countries and advise them on appropriate procedures for effective and cost-efficient implementation; and
- Through the results help other countries with ISPM 15 implementation.

The research team used qualitative information collected through interviews, micro data gathered during structured surveys directed at a total of WPM treatment facilities and macro data on trade flows (across all sectors) between the participating countries and trading partners. The study involved a range of stakeholders within the countries, including NPPOs, government ministries (including Customs), WPM facilities, local manufacturers and exporters and importers.

The qualitative information and micro data revealed that there is some confusion with applying the WPM treatments in ISPM 15, the re-treatment of broken WPM and methods to carry out import inspections in conjunction with Customs. The macro data revealed that across 120 different sectors of both exports and imports there is an increase in trade volumes following the implementation of ISPM 15. An interesting policy outcome from this data was that sectors with poorer implementation of ISPM 15 benefited the least in economic growth.

The lessons learnt from this study are that effective implementation of ISPM 15 has an economic benefit across many sectors. However, for this to be achieved NPPOs need to work in close collaboration with treatment facilities to ensure appropriate treatment and certification of WPM and awareness needs to be raised so that other stakeholders understand the importance of the risk associated with WPM.

2. IPPC in Asia

1. *Development of Plant Quarantine in Republic of Korea with Growth of the Economy*

Republic of Korea became the world's 11th largest economy (2015) in a half century with development of industry and growth of international trade including agricultural products, especially accelerated with WTO system and FTAs. In the agriculture sector, import and treatment of agricultural products are rising annually followed by market opening and decline of domestic primary industry. As demand for quarantine grows in the era of Globalization with the liberalization of trade, the role and function of plant quarantine have also expanded, which lead to the development of world-class National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO).

Early Phase; As imports of ornamental cherry trees and fruit trees rose in the early 1910's, in the colonial period, the General Government in Korea began regulating the import of fruit trees for planting or grafting and ornamental cherry trees in 1912 - which was the first plant quarantine regulation in Korea. However since the independence in 1945, Korea went through political and social difficulties followed by the Korean War and the plant quarantine had to be halted until late 1950's. During this period, various types of pests were introduced to Korea with the import of agricultural products including food aid and others. Plant quarantine activities resumed after Plant Quarantine Law was enacted in 1961 and in 1978, an independent agency 'National Plant Quarantine Service' under the Ministry of Agriculture was established.

Take-off Phase; National Plant Quarantine Service started with 85 employees in Anyang, Gyeonggi Province and grew to 451 employees in 30 years. Especially great leap was achieved by 'Plant quarantine enhancement plan (1993 -2000)' in preparation for market liberalization fostered by Uruguay Round trade negotiation. The first stage (1993-1995) re-organized quarantine system and legislation harmonizing with new international rules. The second stage (1996-1997) built scientific technical foundation for quarantine services after the launch of WTO/SPS and the third stage (1998-2000) targeted advancing plant quarantine service suitable for 21 century.

Development Phase; Since 2000, National Plant Quarantine Service introduced outstanding Information Technology into quarantine system. It was able to realize more advanced quarantine administration through e-approval system, PDA processing system and plant quarantine information management system initiating in 2001.

Based on expertise and capacity, National Plant Quarantine Service has played a leading role in the international community since late 2000's fruiting with the first Asian CPM chairperson in 2014. From a recipient of Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the United Nations and developed countries half a century ago, Rep. of Korea is now acting its role as a donor of ODA. The Korean NPPO has hosted and supported IPPC regional workshops for Asia to review the drafts of international standards for phytosanitary measures and has been inviting plant quarantine experts from ASEAN developing countries for phytosanitary training programs since 2006. Also, starting 2011, the Korean NPPO has pursuing ODA program that supports quarantine system for plants for individual countries such as Laos and Myanmar.

Way Ahead; Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency (QIA), with the merge of National Veterinary Research and Quarantine Service and National Plant Quarantine Service in 2011, will grow to become the world's outstanding quarantine agency by shifting its paradigm from 'border quarantine and control' to 'establishing national biological security system' in order to actively respond to changes in world phytosanitary environment. Currently, the agency is carrying ahead with establishing quarantine pest respond system and in particular creating 'Quarantine Pest Surveillance and Control Center' recognizing risk due to increase movement of goods and people and climate change. Also enhancement of PRA of high risk plants for planting and risk management measures by stages before and after border quarantine

to include stronger post-entry quarantine measures will be implemented. Furthermore, the agency enhances research and international cooperation in phytosanitary measures.

2. Asia Pacific Plant Protection Commission Trade Facilitation

The Asia Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) is one of the 9th Regional Plant Protection Organization (RPPO) associated with the International Plant Protection Commission (IPPC) covering countries in the Asia and the Pacific. Currently, 25 countries are members of the commission and under its provision, the organization will convene at least once for every two years which attendant open to all member countries. The Commission consist of representatives of all member countries and elects amongst them, a Chairperson who serves for a period of two years. FAO regional office for the Asia and the Pacific provide the secretarial services for the Commission.

APPPC act as the coordinating bodies to various activities in achieving the objectives of the IPPC including capacity development and disseminate information. Its cooperate with the secretary of the IPPC in developing international standards, hold regular technical consultations of regional plant protection organizations to assist in the development of standard and promote the use of relevant international standards for phytosanitary measures. To facilitate trade, the commission encourage inter-regional cooperation in promoting harmonized phytosanitary measures for controlling pests and in preventing their spread and/or introduction into the region.

In implementing the regional agreement, APPPC has established four standing committees, namely: APPPC Standard Committee, Committee on Plant Quarantine, Committee on IPM and Committee on Pesticide Management. The commission conduct consultation meeting with the committees every two years to develop programmes in implementing activities related to facilitation of trade such as implementation of ISPMs related to surveillance, pest free production areas, procedure in sampling of samples for issuance of phytosanitary certificate and inspection for release of products at entry points, development of export certification including e-Phyto and quarantine treatments. In addition, activities relate to pesticide usage and adoption of codex code of conduct in pesticides management were also given emphasis by the commission.

In the side-session, APPPC secretariat will present the achievement of APPPC in facilitation of trade in the last 10 years. The presentation covered achievement in promoting safe trade of agriculture products such as supporting development of pest risk analysis for SALB, negotiation tools for market access including implementation of system approach, alternative phytosanitary treatments and implementation of export procedures including e-Phyto and management of pesticides. The presentations will also focus on areas to support the global initiative agreed in the CPMs meeting such as development of surveillance programme, development of regional standard (RSPM) and containment of emerging pest's incursion including diagnostic capacity. All are welcome to this side-session in sharing your view to further improve the implementation of the activities for the APPPC within the region and between other RPPOs.

3. Trade facilitation and ePhyto

The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) was adopted by WTO Members in 2014. The TFA commits national governments to expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods and to reduce the trade transactional costs. The average international trade transaction is subject to numerous procedural and documentation requirements, which adds to the costs of doing trade and also uses up scarce government resources duplicating activities such as obtaining, storing and accessing similar data from traders. Countries have varying timelines for adopting the TFA. Countries have established TFA Committees which are often coordinated by national Customs or Trade Agencies.

The Standards and Trade Development Facility sponsored ePhyto Project seeks to establish a simple cost effective exchange solution to advance the implementation of electronic certification and thereby improve the trade flow of plants and plant products. The implementation of ePhyto along with its integration with other e-certification initiatives and national efforts to share data between border agencies could facilitate the reduction in border bottlenecks. The proposed session focuses on understanding the TFA and its infrastructure, the current situation and how ePhyto can be one tool in improving border inefficiencies.

Outline of the Session

1. A 30 minute presentation by Theresa Morissey of the World Bank will provide NPPOs with a background on the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) and national trade facilitation committees (NTFC), discuss the implications for NPPOs related to the adoption of the TFA; provide them with an understanding of the challenges in border movement and discuss opportunities for NPPOs to engage with NTFCs;
2. The IPPC Secretariat, Shane Sela will provide 20 minute presentation on the development of ePhyto including the development of business tools to support the collecting of information that could be used to leverage national government initiatives on trade facilitation.

4. Facilitation of international trade and safeguarding biodiversity from the outspread pathways

Safe international trade is recognized as an engine for inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction, and an important means to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To facilitate safe international trade and achieve sustainable development, globally the SDG target 15.8 states '*By 2020 introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems, and control or eradicate the priority species*'. International community is reinforced to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 on invasive alien species in the next three years to meet also this new global target. The session will explain a programme on invasive alien species under the CBD, and also cases of national and regional implementations supported by the official financial mechanism for the CBD, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), in South East Asia and the Pacific regions will be introduced. The participants will be invited to discuss on cross-sectoral collaboration between the national plant protection organizations with relevant actors, in particular environment sector, and opportunities of capacity development for the GEF eligible developing countries to facilitate achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 in support of all UN systems and relevant organizations.

5. The new Plant Health Regime in the European Union

The plant quarantine legislation is harmonized between all Members States of the European Union (EU). This harmonized policy was for the first time introduced in 1977, agreed at that time by the 9 Member States of the European Communities and basically introducing a common strategy to prevent the introduction of specific harmful organisms from non-member countries.

This basic legislation has undergone an important update when the EU Internal Market was created in 1993 with free movements of people and goods. Phytosanitary guarantees had to be provided for internal movements of plants between the EU Member States, based on controls at the place of production and the issuance of plant passports instead of phytosanitary certificates.

Today, Council Directive 2000/29/EC sets out the consolidated rules, principles and requirements for import as well as internal movement of plants and plant products in the EU Member States.

In the meantime, Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and the Council has been adopted in October 2016. This new EU Plant Health Law will be applicable from mid December 2019 onwards. The first discussions for the preparation of this Law have started in 2008. EU's plant health policy was completely reconsidered, starting from the definition of a pest, the inclusion of regulated non-quarantine pests, up to the conditions for issuing pre-export certificates for plants, plant products or other objects. The 113 articles of the Law are directly binding for all EU Member States and set out in a more detailed and transparent way the EU's plant health policy.

The principles of the International Plant Protection Convention and its International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures are the reference points. Terminology has been lined up with the Convention and the existing basic approach has been maintained: a list of quarantine pests will be updated on the basis of scientific information, surveillance of the territory, inspections at the border and notification of imminent risks. Specific plant health requirements for the import or movement of plants, plant products or other objects will be applicable in relation to the listed pests. Regulated non-quarantine pests will also be listed through the principles of the Law.

A more pro-active approach for the prevention of new pests entering the EU is laid down: in case of not fully assessed high risks or new trade linked to yet undefined risk, temporary prohibitions or plant health requirements will be introduced until the plant health risks have been fully analysed and appropriate measures are in place. Moreover, the import into the EU of all plants for planting, all living parts of plants (such as fruits or vegetables) and some specified plant products and other objects will require a phytosanitary certificate, unless an exemption is granted by Commission Decision.

The certification for internal movements is also strengthened: plant passports will have to accompany all plants for planting. Pre-export certificates will have to accompany the consignments that are destined for non-EU countries, from the point of their production to the point where a phytosanitary certificate for export will be issued.

The procedures for surveillance, notification and eradication in case of outbreaks in the Union territory has been described in more detail to provide a more robust legal basis for action and allow faster intervention.

The new plant health strategy, supported by a new financial framework and a horizontal legal framework for official controls on plants, animals, food and feed, will allow the Union to face with more confidence the challenges of the globalised trade and climate changes.